

The Calgary Weekly Herald.

VOL. III.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1888.

NO. 304

Week's News.

THEY WILL BE HANGED!

Gaddy and Racette will be Hanged on the 13th Day of June.

An Experimental Farm to be

Located on the Bell Farm, Near Indian Head, N.W.T.

The Fire Fiend Visits

Oak Lake and Licks up Five Thousand Dollars.

Heavy Judgment, \$58,000,

Is what Ryan and Haney Get for R. R. V. R. Work.

MANITOBA POLITICS.

It is Understood that Martin will be Knocked Out.

Sir John's Diamond Pin.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG OPPOSITION.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.—Nominations are taking place today. Martin and Prendergast are the only ministers opposed.

MUST PAY THEIR DEBTS.

Mr. Martin, attorney-general, has addressed a circular to the civil service employees ordering them to pay their debts under pain of dismissal.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

The Manitoba Masonic Grand Lodge is in session here. Thomas Clark was re-elected grand master.

BY ACCLAMATION.

Crytal City, Feb. 10.—Greenway was elected by acclamation today. The nomination was quiet.

SMART'S ELECTION.

Brandon, Feb. 10.—Mr. Smart was elected by acclamation today.

NOMINATIONS.

Portage la Prairie, Feb. 10.—The nominations passed off quietly here. W. P. Smith, Jr. and Hon. Jos. Martin were nominated.

PRENDERGAST OPPOSED.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—No report has been received from Leverandry but it is understood that Nolin will be nominated in opposition to Prendergast.

WANTS TO BUY IT.

Winnipeg, Feb. 13.—The Call says the compromise proposals have not been accepted by the people of Manitoba and calls upon the Dominion Government to buy out the monopoly.

FAREWELL SERMON.

Rev. Pitblado, of St. Andrews church, preached his farewell sermon last night, prior to his departure for San Francisco.

\$58,000 JUDGMENT.

Winnipeg, Feb. 14.—Arbitrators have awarded Ryan & Haney, R. R. V. R. contractors, \$58,000; the amount claimed was \$155,000.

MARTIN DOOMED.

An immense mass meeting will be held at Portage la Prairie tonight. Greenway, Norquay, Jones, Hagel, Howell and others will take part. It is generally understood that Martin will be defeated.

OAK LAKE FIRE.

Oak Lake, Feb. 14.—Cook's hotel, Dr. Wright's drug store, Brotherton's jewelry store and Larkin's shoe store, all owned by A. J. and Co., were burned yesterday afternoon. Loss, \$5000. Insurance \$1000.

ONTARIO.

DR. ROOME UNSEATED.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Dr. Roome, Conservative member of Commons for West Middlesex, was unseated today for bribery by agents.

LAURIER'S RECEPTION.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The Liberals will give Mr. Laurier a reception on his arrival here.

A CHANGE.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Lord Lansdowne succeeds Lord Dufferin in India.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Stanley, of Preston, will be the

next Governor-General of Canada.

LANSDOWNE ACCEPTS.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Lord Lansdowne has accepted his appointment to the position of Viceroy of India to the British Government. Congratulatory telegrams are pouring in.

DEWDNEY'S REAPPOINTMENT.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Petitions have reached the government asking for the reappointment of Lieut. Governor Dewdney for a second term.

LANSDOWNE'S DEPARTURE.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—A farewell banquet will probably be given Lord Lansdowne on his departure for England.

SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Skinner, M. P., of St. John, will support the government this session. He was elected a Liberal.

DEWDNEY'S DINNER.

Lieut. Governor Dewdney dined with Lansdowne on Saturday.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The Government have selected a site for an experimental farm. It has selected a section on the Bell farm, about one mile from Indian Head. Operations will be begun at once.

SIR JOHN'S PRESENT.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Sir John's Quebec friends presented him with a beautiful diamond pin yesterday.

FISHERY COMMISSION.

Tupper and Thompson will arrive here from Washington on Saturday. A decision has been arrived at but will not be published for a few days.

GOLD IN ABUNDANCE.

Rich gold finds are reported from Sudbury, Ont., on the line of the Canadian Pacific.

QUEBEC.

A GRAND AFFAIR.

Quebec, Feb. 9.—The ball at Spencerwood given by His Honor, Lieut. Governor Angers, this evening, was the grandest affair ever seen here. Ministers Caron and Langevin were present.

GREAT ECSTASY.

Quebec, Feb. 10.—The Young Conservative demonstration passed off with great eclat. It was the biggest thing of the kind ever held in Quebec and much enthusiasm was displayed. Langevin and Caron were the principal speakers.

DANCING DENOUNCED.

Quebec, Feb. 14.—Round dances were again vigorously denounced in the different Roman Catholic churches yesterday.

A SENATOR ILL.

Senator Pelletier is seriously ill. His condition is critical.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—The wedding of Miss Smith, daughter of Sir Donald, to Dr. Howard, which was announced for tomorrow is postponed owing to the serious illness of Lady Smith. She is attacked by a low fever and fears are entertained for her recovery.

ADmits HIS GUILT.

Montreal, Feb. 10.—Evidence before the Labor Commission was taken today. Fortier, manufacturer, who was charged with cruelty to employees was examined and practically admitted all the charges made. He had punished an eight-year-old girl by whipping, under circumstances of a most revolting character.

ALL HOPES GONE.

The local Grits have evidently given up all hopes of saving Hon. McShane from the decision of the courts, disqualifying him for corruption in Laprairie county. Beaneville will probably succeed McShane in the cabinet.

COLDEST DAY OF THE SEASON.

Montreal, Feb. 11.—This is the coldest day this season the thermometer going 30° below zero. Surrounding districts report 35° below.

CARON'S BANQUET.

Quebec, Feb. 13.—A banquet to Sir Adolph Caron at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening was the grandest affair ever held in Quebec. Over 400 persons were present. Sir John, Langevin, Costigan and White attended. Caron made an eloquent address of three hours duration, outlining his policy in current affairs.

He was opposed to Downing Street controlling Canadian affairs and also to commercial union, which he declared was nothing but annexation. Sir John responded to the toast of "Federal Government." He referred to the progress of Canada under the Conservative party administration and declared the government was going to continue the same policy of development in the future as in the past, although he did not intend to get much further into debt. He roundly abused the Mail for treachery in the late elections, Langevin, White and Costigan also made addresses.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Montreal, Feb. 13.—W. H. Kerr, Q. C., an eminent lawyer, died very suddenly today.

N. W. TERRITORIES.

OBITUARIES.

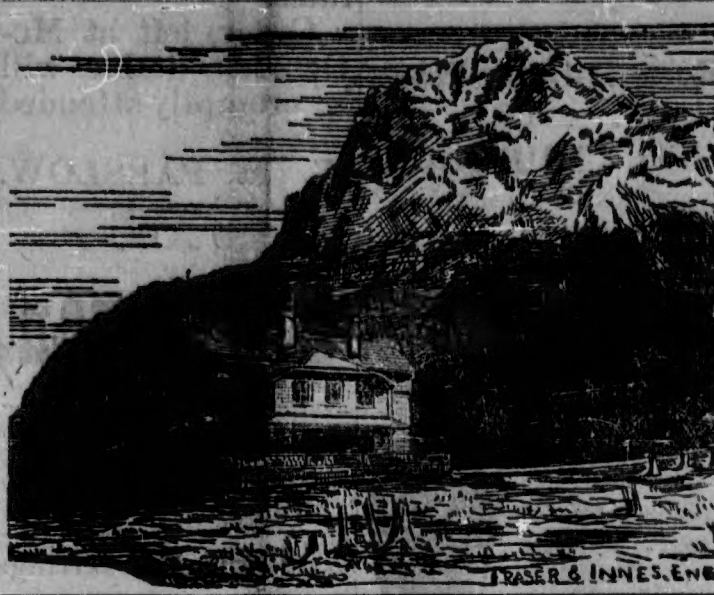
Regina, Feb. 9.—Dr. Jukes and S. B. Fish, two well known gentlemen, died yesterday.

DIRECT EVIDENCE.

Wolsley, Feb. 11.—In the trial today for shooting McLeish, Peter Racette gave direct evidence against Gaudet. Racette swore he saw the shooting done.

DAVIN'S BANQUET.

Regina, Feb. 11.—One hundred and seventy-five attended the Davin banquet at the Windsor Hotel last night. Mayor Hamilton occupied the chair. The banquet was a grand success. The health of the Lieut. Governor was drunk with vim.



FIELD HOTEL AND MOUNT STEPHEN, HIGHEST POINT IN THE ROCKIES. 10,525 FT.

THE CUTS which appear in today's HERALD are the work of our talented townsmen, Messrs. FRASER & INNES, and will, we are confident, be fully appreciated by Calgarians as making the advent of a new industry and a new departure in newspaper enterprise in the Great Northwest.

THE HERALD, we believe, has always been in the van in newspaper enterprise in the Territories. During the rebellion of 1885 it was the only paper in the Northwest which supplied its readers with daily telegrams from the seat of the conflict. This was followed in the same year by the first daily published in the Territories, THE DAILY HERALD, and to this day Calgary is the only town in the Northwest possessing a daily press. The last step is before the reader today in the examples we give of the engraver's art.

This is not the first time THE HERALD has been illustrated by its own special artist. About a year and a half ago, in Judge Travis' time, THE HERALD was illustrated with striking and original cartoons, the work of Mr. John Innes, of Calgary, but their execution was necessarily imperfect owing to the want of proper appliances. A month or two later, however, arrangements were made by this paper with Messrs. Fraser & Innes and the newest machinery for engraving obtained from Chicago and the result appears to be satisfactory.

We hope that the enterprise of the paper and of Messrs. Fraser & Innes will be duly appreciated. It will be our endeavor to give illustrations of the town, of its public buildings and public men, so that our friends in the east may have a fair idea of the size and importance of the smartest and biggest town in the Northwest. We hope, therefore, that Mr. Innes may have the cordial assistance of the citizens in making the enterprise a success. He and his partner have worked for long months to perfect themselves in their experiment, and their work deserves well at the hands of all of us.

Mr. Davin made an eloquent response to the toast "Our Guest." Mr. Smith responded to the toast of the "House of Commons," and Mr. Jelly to the Northwest Council.

RACETTE DISCHARGED.

Wolsley, N. W. T., Feb. 13.—In the murder trial today, Dr. Jukes, senior surgeon of the mounted police, gave evidence. Old man Racette was discharged there being no evidence to convict him.

FOUND GUILTY.

Wolsley, Feb. 14.—James Gaddy and Moses Racette were found guilty of murder after the jury had been out one hour and a half. Judge Wetmore sentenced both to be hanged at Regina on Wednesday the 13th day of June next.

UNITED STATES.

100 PEOPLE WOUNDED.

Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 9.—At 6:30 tonight, as a heavily loaded train on the Ninth Street cable rail-road was ascending an incline from the union depot the grip broke and the automatic brakes failed to act on account of frost. The cars dashed down hill at a frightful speed, crashing into a loaded train which was standing at the foot of the incline. Ten persons were killed and over 100 wounded.

BEATS THE WORLD.

New York, Feb. 10.—Albert Still leads in the great walking match, having covered 450 miles up to midnight last night. This is the best record ever made, being three miles ahead of that made by Fitzgerald in 1884.

GREAT WALKING MATCH.

New York, Feb. 11.—Albert is still leading in the great walking match, having made 545 miles up to midnight.

RAILROAD FATALITY.

Closter, Minn., Feb. 11.—The regular Manitoba passenger train going north was wrecked here yesterday through a broken flange on an engine wheel. Two persons were fatally hurt and five severely bruised.

WALKING ALBERT.

New York, Feb. 13.—The great walking match was finished Saturday night. Albert beat the best record, making 621 miles. The former record by Pat Fitzgerald was 610 miles. Healy 2nd, Guerrero 3rd and Hart 4th.

BLAINE DECLINES.

Pittsburg, Feb. 13.—B. F. Jones, chairman of the National Republican Committee, has received a letter from James G. Blaine declining to allow his name to be presented to the National Republican Convention for the presidential nomination.

EUROPE.

LESTER'S SCHEME.

London, Feb. 9.—Sir John Kaye's colonization scheme has been successfully floated. Sir John will leave for Canada in March, followed by 120 farm laborers who will till the land of the company.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen's speech congratulates the country on the pacific state of foreign relations and announces the government's intention to introduce a bill declaring the public squares and thoroughfares not

TELEGRAPHIC

MILBROOK, ONT. ON FIRE

The Whole Business Portion of the Town is Destroyed.

A \$140,000.00 Bon Fire

In Montreal Licks up a Hardware Establishment.

Cremated in a Coal Mine.

Five Workmen Lose Their Lives in a Coal Mine.

INDIAN HEAD FARM

The Citizens Rejoice over the Location of Experimental Farm.

The R. R. V. R. Work

Promised to be Completed October 1, of This Year.

BATTLEFORD ENTERTAINMENT. Battleford, Feb. 15.—The entertainment given last night at the Theatre Royal by "C" troop of Mounted Police, was a great success. It was the best ever held here.

TOWN ON FIRE. Toronto, Feb. 15.—The town of Millbrook is on fire. Armstrong's dry goods store and Lang's grocery are now on fire and it looks as if the whole business part of the town would be burned.

\$140,000 FIRE. Montreal, Feb. 15.—A five-story building on St. Paul Street, occupied by Gustave Fabre, hardware, was burned this morning. Loss, \$140,000.00.

SNOW STORM. A heavy snow storm is raging here tonight.

BURNED TO DEATH. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 15.—A double explosion took place in the Wyoming colliery, at Port Bowkley, today. A lighted lamp fired the mine. The flames quickly subsided. Five miners burned to death.

TREASURER ROSS' REPORT.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Treasurer Ross delivered his budget speech in the Ontario Legislature yesterday. The receipts for the fiscal year were \$3,800,000. The expenditures were \$3,400,000. The province had a surplus at the end of the fiscal year of \$6,500,000.

R. R. V. R.

Portage la Prairie, Feb. 15.—Martin's meeting here was well attended but very noisy. During the evening Greenway announced that the R. R. V. R. would be running into the Portage la Prairie by the 1st of October of the present year. Financial arrangements have all been made. The meeting was greatly in favor of Smith, Conservative candidate.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Cleveland will make a tour of the Southern States shortly.

LOOKING AFTER MANITOBA.

Gov. Aikens has gone to Ottawa, it is said, to consult the Dominion Government in reference to the political situation of Manitoba.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—Montague, of Haldimand, moved and Cimon, of Charlevoix, seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

A BIG CELEBRATION.

Indian Head, Feb. 15.—There is great rejoicing here over the location of the experimental farm at this point. Bonfires were burning throughout the town last night.

C. P. R. TELEGRAPH.

Winnipeg, Feb. 15.—The C. P. R. will work the commercial telegraph system from Minneapolis via "Soo" to points east and west.

Limits of Human Senses.
The limited nature of the human sense, whereby we may fail to perceive an all pervading "second universe," has been greatly emphasized by the progress of science since Isaac Taylor removed it in his "Physical Theory of Another Life" half a century ago. Improvement in spectroscopy and photography show that invisible rays extend as far beyond the violet and of the spectrum as the length of the spectrum itself, and indeed waves continue until the vibrations "become infinitely rapid and infinitely small." Some of these ultra rays can be made visible by incorporating a substance that causes their refrangibility.

Professor Stokes, the physicist, found that when a tube filled with a solution of quinine sulphate was moved along the spectrum, "on arriving nearly at the violet extremity a ghostlike gleam of pale blue light shot across the tube, it did not cease until the tube had been moved far beyond the violet extremity of the spectrum visible on the screen." The wave lengths of the spectrum sun rays have been measured, and we perceive only those that are from about one forty to one sixty thousandth of an inch; to all others we are blind. So of sound; the human ear, practically, hears only those sounds that come from forty to 4,000 vibrations of the air per second, though the possible limit has been traced to near 40,000. The microphone reveals a new range of notes, and is conceivable that this instrument, in connection with sympathetic and harmonic vibrations, may bring down to audibility still higher sources of sound. It is not affirmable that any construction of mortal eye and ear could disclose the supernal; but it is certain that there is very much visible that we don't know how to discern.—The Forum.

Rescue of the Shipwrecked.
A new plan for the rescue of shipwrecked sailors, which it is thought is a great improvement on the inventions now employed, has been proposed to Secretary Whitney by Rear Admiral Ammen. It consists of the construction of what is called a balsa, or a float. The rear admiral suggests the following method of launching them: "The head sail should be hoisted so as to bring the wind quarterly; oil bags would be thrown over from each quarter. The railing at the stern fitted for unshipping would be let down and the launching slides put in place and the balsa carried aft by eight men and lowered with four on it. Then a rough car to fit in the slides would be loaded with the helpless persons and lowered to the balsa, be received and placed, and the operation continued until the boat has her load, then she would be cast adrift, make a drag of her mast and sail, throw overboard her oil bag, and the same operation would be repeated until every one was embarked. Then they should fasten to each other in sections of five." The balsa consists of two casks, upon which a platform is laid. In the casks are scuttles for stowing provisions. A sufficient number of them to carry a thousand people could, in the opinion of the rear admiral, be carried on a large steamer without inconvenience.—Chicago Times.

Bread On the Waters.
Some months ago the wife of an English newspaper writer, who was in New York and out of work, applied to the Century company for assistance, and a purse of \$50 was raised for her. Very recently the editor of the Century received from the lady a draft for \$50 and accrued interest, with a note, stating that the amount represented the first \$50 they had been able to save since the husband obtained a position.—New York Evening World.

Japanese Carefulness.
"Wonderful people, these Japanese," said a grocer, as he opened a caddy of tea. "See what they have put here under the lid." And he took up a mat made of the broad leaves of the tea tree, all pinned together with little pieces of wood. "That is what they use as lining for the boxes." Over here we'd never think of taking all that trouble; we'd use paper of some kind. With them time goes for nothing—has every minute is money; that accounts for it."—Philadelphia Times.

The Transitional Period.
We live in a revolutionary time. The old order of thought has given way, and the new is not yet crystallized. In this transitional period domestic life suffers loss. It is not noble and dignified as of old, nor yet the fair and gracious estate it will eventually become. If I had time to be a woman with a mission I should go up and down the world trying to persuade other women that by being the patient mothers of children, good housewives and real companions to the men of their choice they were doing the best there was to do. The wife stands at the point of power, for complete living is only to be found in the union of two. This relation satisfies all the needs of a woman's nature, presents that variety and periodic change so essential to healthful feminine growth, and affords the best conditions for the development of mind and character.

Herbert Spencer is right when he says: "It is a truth yet remaining to be recognized that the last stage in the mental development of each man and each woman is to be reached only through the proper discharge of the parental duties. And when this truth is recognized it will be seen how admirable is the ordination in virtue of which human beings are led by their strongest affections to subject themselves to a discipline they would else elude." This is the way "a little child shall lead them." To the last syllable of recorded time one profession for women must ever hold the first rank as a calling of great dignity and beauty—the profession of a matron.—Louise Fiske-Bryson, M. D., in New York Sun.

Distilling Gold.
It has long been known that gold is to some extent volatile at high temperatures; but it is evidently far more volatile than has hitherto been believed. Mr. Crocker mentioned incidentally at the last meeting of the chemical society that he had found gold to boil violently when heated in the oxyhydrogen flame, and, in fact, to be so volatile that there would seem to be no doubt that it might be distilled in an apparatus similar to that employed by Stas in distilling silver.—The Athenaeum.

Put salt in the water to prevent black canoes from fading when they are washed.

Books and pictures, in intelligent families, now rank next to bread and butter.

To fumigate a house, burn in sulphur of tar; then whitewash and paint.

SADDLERY SADDLERY HARDWARE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

A FULL LINE

JUST RECEIVED

Rock Bottom Prices

FOR CASH.

GEO. MURDOCH.

—PIONEER SADDLER—

Atlantic ave. opposite C. P. R. Depot

OVERCOATS
OVERCOATS

Winter has come and our

Overcoats must be
put on

Come and inspect my
stock of overcoatings.

Don't try to freeze through
the winter without an
overcoat when you
can buy one so
reasonably

At the West End Tailor-
ing Establishment.

W. CARROLL,
Wring Establishment. a13



268 E. H. RILEY & COMPANY. 268

OUR BUYER

Has personally made the round of the

EASTERN MARKETS

And completed our purchases for them.

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASONS.

We shall shortly offer a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Hats, Fine Ready Made Clothing, and a larger and better stock of Boots, Shoes, &c., Than has hitherto been seen in Calgary.

N. B. Reduced prices of present stock will be continued to the end of this month.

E. H. RILEY & COMPANY, 268



S. W. TROTT

has a full line of the celebrated B. B. T. Spectacles ground scientifically from clear and Pure Pebble or Optical Glass, especially manufactured for the purpose. They are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age and to retain perfect vision. They are especially recommended by the most eminent of the faculty. Every pair of Spectacles and Eyeglasses marked "B. B. T." Amongst the testimonials will be found the names of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Medical Association of Canada, the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Surgeon-General Borgia, Dr. Street, of Ottawa, Dr. Ryerson, of Toronto, and almost every leading Physician in Eastern Canada. Call on the undersigned for book of testimonials.

S. W. Trott, Druggist, Calgary, Alb ta

J. - S. - DOUGLAS

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND CANADIAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

California and British Columbia Fruit received every day in season. Families requiring large quantities for preserving will save money by buying from me.

FULL STOCK OF GENERAL

Groceries, Canned Goods, Fresh Butter and Eggs always on hand.

J. - S. - DOUGLAS

STEPHEN AVENUE WEST & CORNER ATLANTIC AVENUE AND McTAVISH STREET.

Wood Yard.

GOOD DRY WOOD
For sale, Cut to suit
purchasers, and delivered
to any place in
town at reasonable
rates.

Orders left at McDonald's Stable will be promptly attended to.
W. M. PARSLOW.

JAS.

Bannerman,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN.....

Flour,

Feed,

Labrador Herrings

Dry Salt Codfish,

Pickled Salmon,
Finnan Haddie,
ALL KINDS OF VE-
GETABLES IN
SEASON.

Stephen - 123 1/2 Ave.

BOORNE & MAY,

late All Sizes and Kinds

Photographers !!

Views All Sizes and kinds.

CALGARY

Office and Studio on McTavish Street.

GOOD NEWS.

Y. C. KITELEY & CO.,

— Having bought out the —

Tailoring - Business

Of Mr. McCollins at a discount are prepared to make up the stock of woolsens on hand at 10 percent less than cost.

Business Suits from \$21!

The stock is part of last Fall's purchase and consists of

English, Scotch, Irish, French and Canadian Suitings and Trouserings, also

Good Trimmings.

Being practical workers and having a good staff of first class hands we are in a position to give satisfaction. Clothes bought of us

CUT - FREE.

Y. C. KITELEY & CO

Patronage respectfully solicited. j13-1

W. T. RAMSAY

GENERAL AGENT

Notary Public, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Etc., Etc.

AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES

C. P. Ry. Co. Townsite Trustees, The Canada Life Assurance Co

North British Canadian Investment Co. (ld) Northwest Coal & Navigation Co. (ltd)

Any number of first-class building sites close to the centre of business from \$50

upwards.

Terms—One third down and the balance in one and two years. For further particulars apply to

W. T. RAMSAY Townsite Trustee

OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

Brief Mentions

It is proposed to erect two creameries at Ottawa.

The Houston tunnel is to be illuminated by 1,200 electric lamps.

Matches for the California market are now being shipped from Ottawa.

George J. Finkle, a leader in the anti-union war of 1844-5, died at Hudson, N. Y., yesterday morning in the 80th year of his age.

A Siddle 100 years old has been presented to Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, who added himself into office in a contest with his opposition brother.

January Revenue.

The receipts from inland revenue at the port of Ottawa for January were \$18,114, an increase of \$1,317; customs collections during the month, \$93,714.

Gen. Manager Egan.

Mr. J. M. Egan, well known through out the Northwest, took charge of the general management of the St. Paul & Kansas City railway on Feb. 1.

Who Were Her Friends?

It appears that the woman who suicided near the Falls of Montmorency last autumn was named Clara Leavenworth and that she was unmarried. None of her friends claim the body.

Death of a Methodist Divine.

Rev. Enoch Wood, D. D., one of the best known and most esteemed Methodist ministers in Canada, died at his residence on Davenport Road, 5 miles from Toronto on the 21st ult., aged 85 years.

Death of Prof. Linden.

Prof. Chas. Linden, the well-known naturalist, died Friday in the Buffalo State Insane Asylum, aged 56. He was prostrated by brain trouble while on a vacation trip to Carlton, Que., last summer, and never regained his mental faculties.

Boycotting Himself.

E. H. Grouby, an editor of Georgia, blacklisted himself in his own paper as follows:—"On and after date the undersigned gives notice that he will prosecute any person selling him intoxicating liquor of any kind to the full extent of the law. This is not for the purpose of injuring whisky-dealers, but to get sober and stay so."

That's What He Is.

A sportsman is a man who spends all day away from his business, \$2 for powder and shot and comes home at night tired, hungry and ugly, dragging a 14-cent rabbit by the ears.

Dakota's Product.

American immigration agents will be careful to keep silent on the subject of the greatest winter product of the American Northwest—the death-dealing and poverty pervading blizzard.

Grows up with the Country.

Samuel Spencer, the new President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, receives a salary of \$25,000 a year. Less than twenty years ago he was a roadman on a salary of about \$6000 a year.

Movers Easy.

When one of the Prince Edward county writers was released from jail at Picton the other day, his friends met him at the jail door with a rig and drove him up and down through the town as though he was a great hero.

Tired of Life.

A chemist named Derby, his wife and six children were found dead today at Manchester. The man had evidently poisoned his family owing to some distress of mind, and then committed suicide. They had been dead for several days before discovered.

A Substantial Singer.

Isabella Bianchi Singer, daughter of Isaac Singer, of New York, is soon to become Duchess Decazes. Her fiancé is the son of the celebrated minister of whom Bonaparte said: "That man is like an ivory ball in perpetual motion. I never succeed in hitting him twice in the same place." Miss Singer is worth about \$2,000,000.

The Empress' Present.

The Empress of Germany is about to present to the Red Cross Society 6,000 marks, three gold and nine silver medals, which the society will devote to a trial of competitive skill for the manufacture of the portable hospital. The competitive article will be sent to the executive exhibition, which will be held at Brussels some time in August.

A Startling Discovery.

From observations made along the entire chain of lakes, the startling discovery has been made that the surface of all the great lakes has been lowered nearly a foot and a half during the past year. The cause of this state of affairs is a mystery; whether some immense subterranean outlet has suddenly been afforded for the vast body of water, or whether the tributary streams have been affected by drought, is a matter for scientific men to discover.

An Old Story.

Pemba is known to the outside world from her early history. You can find among the settlers around town and in the country, articles in use and relics made over a century ago, brought here by ancestors from European homes. In the post office is a box store manufactured in Scotland and brought to this country in the 18th century by the relatives of Mrs. Charles Caviler, who settled in the vicinity of Winnipeg. The store has been in constant use as far back as anybody can recollect until last week when it came to pieces from a crack in the bottom. Mr. Caviler is having it repaired and feels confident it will see the 20th century.

Cheap Meat.

Farmers around Whetson, Mon., complain that they are unable to protect themselves against the hordes of deer and antelope which ravage their orchards and destroy their grain fields.

Manitoba Squatters.

In consequence of the successful combination of squatters on Manitoba school lands to prevent fair prices being realized at the recent sales, the Government threatened to pass a bill next session to enable them to dispose of the lands by private sale.

\$1,000 in Prizes.

The Hamilton Powder and Dominion Cartridge Company intend offering prizes to the value of \$1,000 to be shot for at a gun club tournament on the Queen's birthday at Montreal. It is said that in addition to Montreal men the crack shots Bourdard and Carver will probably come on and take part. The tournament is expected to last a week. Several other arms and ammunition makers have signified their intention of offering prizes.

The Money Market.

From late reports the Winnipeg money market has an improved tendency, more mercantile paper having been lifted during the past week than has been paid for several months past. From the present outlook everything tends to an easy market in the money circles during the coming spring, discount rates being firm and loans more generally open. Money is finding easy investments with plenty of seekers.

A Narrow Escape.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinch, of Two Rivers, Man., came near freezing to death during the heavy storm last week. They started from the house of a neighbor, bound for home, but in the blinding storm lost their way and camped upon the open prairie until 3 a. m., when the moon rose and showed them a house but a few rods distant. They were three miles from home and their faithful man servant blew a horn at intervals during the whole night for their guidance.

Salt Adds Flesh.

Few stockmen realize the necessity of furnishing their animals with plenty of salt. Well salted animals are much healthier and stronger than stock that are compelled to do without; less liable to contagious disease; will keep in flesh, besides always looking and feeling better. It will pay you in added flesh to your beehives and health and strength, therefore, to buy a few hundred pounds of rock salt and scatter where cattle can get what they want.

Bather Fishy.

Private agents of the C. P. R. have met representatives of the N. P. R. Co. in relation to the withdrawal of the latter from their existing schemes for tapping the Canadian Northwest. Rigid secrecy is maintained respecting the negotiations, which are at present of an unofficial character. It is understood, however, that the C. P. R. is prepared to offer the Northern Pacific good terms to abandon its intention of connecting with the projected Canadian Northwest roads.

Lorne and Louise.

Princess Louise and Lord Lorne are staying in Naples, where they live in a simple, unostentatious fashion, dining at the public table and otherwise practicing rigid economy. The Princess and her husband travelled incognito, and on their arrival at Naples walked to the hotel. The manager, however, recognized the Princess, and offered her a suite of rooms on the first floor reserved for nobles. These were declined, as was the suggestion that the illustrious guests should eat in private.

A \$50,000 Picture Burnt.

A van containing £30,000 worth of pictures belonging to Baron Rothschild was being driven through the streets of London on Friday, when the vehicle was discovered to be on fire. The driver called for assistance, but before a stream of water could be poured upon the burning van the fire had obtained sufficient headway to make its extinction impossible and the vehicle and its contents were destroyed. One of the pictures was valued at ten thousand pounds.

"Tis an Ill Wind."

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The heroic Dakota teacher who saved the lives of twelve of her school children during the blizzard has received nine offers of marriage, and the young woman who was rescued from a snowdrift by a commercial traveller was married on the following day to the man to whom she owed her life. If a blizzard would increase the activity in the matrimonial market in this country it cannot come too soon.

Heating Railway Cars.

The problem of heating cars by steam has, during the present cold spell, been happily solved. It has been proved that the store is not indispensable. It has been shown by actual experience that travellers can be kept comfortably warm in carriages heated by steam, no matter how cold the weather or how long the train. An excursion train on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad was overtaken by the terrible blizzard that a few days ago swept over the plains of the Northwest of the United States, when the thermometer fell to nineteen degrees below zero, but the cars continued "as warm and comfortable as the most perfectly constructed house" and all the passengers were delighted with the steam-heating innovation. Trains heated by steam on the New York Central and Lake Shore roads have been kept as warm as the comfort of the passengers required. The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "Every requirement was fully met. The cars have been more perfectly and more uniformly heated than before at a very great reduction of expense, while a purer atmosphere can at all times be maintained. The loss of power by the locomotive in furnishing the necessary steam even for a long train has been found almost imperceptible."—Exchange.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to order that sittings of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, for the Judicial District of Northern Alberta shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following, namely:—

Calgary—the second Tuesday in April, July and November in each and every year.

Edmonton—the second Monday in May and October in each and every year.

By Command,
A. E. FORGET,
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, N. W. T., 12th December, 1897.

TAKE NOTICE.

That application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session for an Act incorporating the applicants and others, as a Railway Company, under the name of "The Chinook Belt and Peace River Railway Company," authorizing and empowering the said Company to construct a railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at, near to, or between Calgary and Gleichen, thence to, at or near the town plot of Edmonton, and thence to the Peace River in the North-West Territories of Canada, with the usual powers to build a Telegraph or Telephone in connection therewith, and all necessary bridges, and to take and acquire lands for the right of way, station grounds and other necessities, and to acquire lands or other bonuses from the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any other Local Government, or Municipality, or Corporation, or Person to assist in the construction of the said railway, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

ALEXANDER JOHN MCKAY,
For himself and Associates.
Toronto, 9th. December, 1897.

STEELE BROS. & CO'S
SEEDS.
AN ACQUAINTANCE WITH
STEELE BROS. & CO.
MERCHANTS,
CALGARY, ALTA.

BLUE RIBBON
SPINNING TWINE!
Manufactured by
The Dartmouth Ropework Co.,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
SUPERIOR TO ALL!
FARMERS
SHOULD USE NO OTHER.
See that Each Ball is Bound With
A BLUE RIBBON!!
For particulars and all information
by addressing the
DARTMOUTH ROPEWORK CO.,
11 FRONT STREET, WEST,
TORONTO.

ROYAL MAIL LINE

CALGARY
AND
MACLEOD.
Commencing Oct. 5 coaches will leave Calgary on Mondays arriving at Macleod Wednesdays Leave Macleod on Thursdays, arriving at Calgary on Saturdays.
For passenger or express rates apply to
G. C. KING & CO., CALGARY
OR
WM. BLACK MACLEOD.

Pumps!
S. A. RAMSAY'S
Manufacturer and Importer of Iron and
Wood, Force and Lift Pumps
S. A. Ramsay Always Has on Hand
DEEP WELL PUMPS A SPECIALTY
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Orders from
distance promptly attended to.
S. A. RAMSAY.

W. FODGER
RANGE—Little Bow
Address, High River
Cattle brand, same as
cut, on left side.
Horse brand SP on
left hip.
Also owner of all cat-
tles and J. L. on right hip.
W. I. KEIN.
Range, High River.
Address, High River
Horse brand, same as
cut on right shoulder.
Vent, same as brand
on right hip, inverted.

ALBA RANCH
RANGE—Between Pine
Creek and Sheep Creek.
Cattle Brand "A" on
Right side.
Horse Brand—Same on
Right Shoulder.
VENT—Bar beneath the brand.
MESSRS. BONE, WRIGHT & TURNER,
Calgary, N. W. T.
Three Pedigreed Short Horn Bulls will serve a
limited number of cows. Registered Cows, \$10;
grade cows, 5.
Also pure bred Suffolk Boar for service. Fees
Thoroughbreds, \$5.00; natives \$3.
Some fine thoroughbreds for sale.
Apply to W. I. Mo.

THE McHUGH RANCH CO.
Range Bow River Park.
Cattle Brand same as
cut, on left side.
Also owner of cattle
branded B on right shoulder.
Horse brand J on
right shoulder.
Heavy draught & general
purpose stallions for sale.
Address F. A. McHugh, Calgary. T. P. McHugh,
trainman.

WALROD CATTLE RANCHE.
North Fork, Old Man's
River and Beaver Creek.
Brands—Cattle, W. R.
on the left ribs and calves
since 1884 bar on the left
hip.
Horse marks—Right
split, left two undercuts.
Vent—W. R. (Mono-
gram) on left thigh.
Horse—W. R. (Monogram) on left hip.
Vent—W. R. (Monogram) on left shoulder.
P. O.—Fort Macleod, Alberta.
G. W. Friedla, Local Manager.
Wm. Bell, V.S., Clerk of the Records.
D. McEACHAN,
S-17 Managing Director, Montreal.

BLUNT & HOLMES.
Range, High River.
Address—Calgary
Cattle brand same as
cut on left side.
Also some of cattle
branded O V S on left
side.
Horse brand same as
cut on left shoulder 188

THE NEW OXLEY
(Canada) Ranch Co.
Limited.
Range—Peregrines and
Willow Creek.
Address—H. Stanley
Purhorne, Manager, Fort
Macleod, N.W.T.

B. M. GODSAL
Range, Pine Creek
Address, Calgary N.W.
T.
Horse brand, same as
cut on the left shoulder.
Vent, Cattle, brand
sideways on right hip;
horse, same on left hip.
1884

MILITARY COLONIZATION CO. OF CAN.
ADA. (LIMITED.)
Range—North bank of
Bow River, west Black
Foot Crossing.
Address—Calgary, C.
P. R. N. W. T.
Brands—Cattle, horse
on right hip.
Horse, horse, or horse
inverted, on left shoulder.
er, some also with
cattle, hanging from
horizontal W.
Horse for sale.
Apply to
B. S. BOWLER.

PRESTON RANCH CO.
Range, Big Lake and
Little Bow.
Address, Calgary.
Brands, same as cut

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY
Limited.
President, John M. E.
Cochrane.
Vice-President, James
Cochrane.
Secy. Treasurer, J.
Browning.
Undercut out of left on
of calves headed up to
1884.
Double dewlap on
calves branded after
1884.
Vent—Inverted C on
left side.
Horse Vent—Inverted
B on left hip.
Range between Koo-
tenai and Belly River.
Address—Hillhurst,
Fort Macleod, N. W. T.
Also owners of cattle
with double dewlap and
square and compass on right hip.

STEWART RANCHE.
(LIMITED)
Range—Pincher Creek,
near Fort Macleod.
Address—Fort Macleod
N.W.T.
Owners of cattle and
horses branded 4 on left
hip, and cattle T on
neck on left hip.
Ear marks—light ear
cropped, left ear undu-
ble.
Horse brand—SC on left shoulder. S-17

A. C. SPARROW.
Range—Between Elbow River and Fish Creek.

SOMERSET & PICARD.
Range—Elbow River.
Address—Calgary
Cattle and horse brand—S. P. on left fore
shoulder.

J. D. LAUDER.
Range—Elbow River. Address—Calgary.
Vent—Bar under brand.
S-17

BOW PARK RANCHE.
Address, J. T. Cable,
Calgary.
Range, between the
mouths of Pine Creek
and High River.
Horse brand, same
as cut on off shoulder.
Vent, same as brand
on off hip.

W. SERINE.
Range, High River.
Address, High River.
Cattle brand, same as
cut on right rib.
Vent, same as cut on
right hip.

LITTLE BOW RANCHE CO.
Range, Little Bow and
Moosehide Creek.
Cattle brand, same as
cut on left rib.
Horse, left cheek.
Horse brand same as
cut on right thigh.
Vent, same as cut
on should.

B. RITTS AMERICAN RANCHE CO.
B. RITTS (LIMITED.)
Head Office, Mon-
treal, P. Q.
President, Wm. M.
H. Cochrane.
Vice-President, Wm.
Cochrane.
Secy. Treas., J. M.
Browning.
Range—Bow River.
Address—Cochrane,
Alta.
Vent—Inverted C on
left hip.
Also owners of horse branded monogram on
left shoulder or hip or both.

C. H. GOLDFINCH.
Range, Bow River.
Address, Langdon.
Cattle brand, same as
cut on left side.
Horse brand, same as
on left shoulder.
Also owner of cattle
branded horseshoe and
frog.

**FREIGHT
PREPAID**
On all orders of \$10 or over, pro-
viding they contain 6 lbs. of Tea
at 60c per lb., and not more than
\$5 in sugar; and on all orders of
\$10 or over, providing they contain
20 lbs. Tea at 60c. or over and not
more than \$5 in sugar.
Write for our Price List.
J. G. MILLS & CO.
Tea, Macleod and General
Grocers.
NO. 268 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG
P. O. BOX 40.
When writing
refer to this paper. S-17

The Calgary Herald

Daily published every afternoon except Sunday; weekly issued every Wednesday evening at the office.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, N. W. T.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

An important rumor comes from Ottawa that notwithstanding the fact that the discussions of the Commission have been kept secret yet the looks of our representative, Sir Charles Tupper, who has been nobly fighting for Canada's rights, indicate from day to day the state of the fish barometer within the walls of the secret chamber. The Mail's correspondent at Washington is strongly impressed with the idea, no doubt gathered from prominent Americans who are posted on the feeling which prevails on trade relations with Canada at the United States capital, that the American commissioners do not mean to agree to Sir Charles Tupper's views, but are really contending for complete free trade in natural products and manufactured goods between Canada and the States, excluding goods of all kinds the product of any other country, except under such customs imports as each country chooses to collect, or in other words the American Commissioners are prepared to adopt the Butterworth bill, a full text of which we publish in another column. This proposition means that the three mile fishing limit, as well as all Canadian ports, shall be thrown open and made as free to American fishermen as they are to Canadians. It also means that the American markets shall be absolutely free for all Canadian fish and fish products, lobster cans included. Should this prove to be the American ultimatum the Canadian government will be placed in the position of having to stand on their rights in the treaty of 1818 with the risk of having the retaliatory measure, passed by Congress last year, put in force, which would almost put an entire stop to commercial intercourse between the two countries, or otherwise accept the situation, and so doing abandon a large part of the customs revenue and resort to direct taxation to raise money for defraying the expense of carrying on the government of the country. But even if this be the outcome of present negotiations it would not place Canada in the same humiliating relation to the United States, and the rest of the world, that Commercial Union would reduce her to. Canada would still retain her custom houses, both between us and the States, for the purpose of preventing the importation through the States of goods other than the product of the States without paying duty. She would also retain her other custom houses and be free to deal with every other nation on what terms she pleased. Serious loss would necessarily occur in keeping open a line of custom houses all along the American frontier chiefly for detective purposes and not for collecting duty. At the best it would be difficult to prevent smuggling of foreign goods through the States. If any extended reciprocal treaty is made with the United States we hope the government will not fall into the same error that they did when the Elgin reciprocity treaty was made in 1854, and again when the Washington treaty was made, namely, of making the arrangements for only ten years. It is too utterly short. The immense interests that would be effected are so far reaching in their ramifications that the treaty would not have much more than time to get into thorough working before it might be abrogated through the caprice of some demagogue or the spreading of false impressions, as was the case when the United States gave notice of their intention to abrogate the Elgin treaty eleven years after its adoption. If we are to have a treaty at all let us have it for not less than twenty-one years with at least three years notice by either of the high contracting parties wishing to terminate the agreement.

CATTLE CONVENTION.

The Denver Daily News of Feb. 24 gives notice of a meeting of the International Range Association, which is to be held in the city of Denver, Col., on the 28th of March. It being called the International Association we presume that it is open to Canadian ranchers. The News states that every assurance has been given of the most favorable railway rates to and from the convention, particulars of which will be given later. We infer that all particulars as to fares, etc., could be obtained from the president, R. G. Head, or the secretary, J. C. Leary. This meeting is called to consider many important matters which, some

years of experience has shown to be necessary to deal promptly with and on which they are going to ask for legislation. As cattle raising is by far the largest industry in the District of Alberta, employing more capital than any other, if not all others put together, it is of the utmost importance that those engaged in the business should avail themselves of every opportunity offered to profit by the experience of those who have been longer and more largely engaged in stock raising. Should any of our cattlemen find it possible to attend the convention at Denver, we have no doubt they would be amply repaid for the time and expense they would be at through meeting with the large number of practical men who are expected to assemble at Denver on the 28th of March. Good results should follow from an interchange of opinions formed from large experience. Probably some knowledge could be obtained that would lead to improvement in the Alberta Cattle Association.

DOMINION LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

We learn from the Mail that the third annual meeting of the above Association met at the Albion Hotel, Toronto, on the 31st inst. A very appropriate place, for if a better judge, or one who takes more interest in fat cattle than mine host of the Albion, can be found between Calgary and Toronto he should be created a Sirloin Knight.

Very important matters were ventilated at the meeting, all of which must be of more or less interest to the ranchmen of Alberta, and some of the subjects are, in our opinion, of the first importance to those engaged in the business in this district, a district which in the very near future must eclipse everything that has ever been accomplished in the Dominion, or indeed in the same extent of country any place in the United States in raising fat cattle. If these 300 or 400 live stock men had been privileged to dine on some of the prairie beef that has been lately slaughtered in Calgary, they not only would have opened their eyes in astonishment but would have passed their plate a second time. But few of the cattle growers of older Canada have any adequate idea of the way in which cattle are got ready for market out here. Some will no doubt say that the editor of the Calgary Herald don't know much about it when he talks of raising fat cattle. Cattle in the east are first raised and then fattened; but here we raise and fatten them at one and the same time in stalls on an acre to a mile in size, and no roof on them. But to return to the subjects discussed, one of which was the insurance of cattle. The consensus of opinion was that cattlemen should combine to insure themselves rather than pay insurance to companies not in any way interested in cattle. Happily insurance has not been needed much here yet, but as the number of cattle increase, and shipments by rail and steamship increase, the insurance question will increase in importance. Another point which is one of growing interest to Alberta cattlemen which was taken up, was the question of space allowed to each animal on board of steamships, and the question of proper ventilation on board of ship. It was asserted by some at that meeting that the government were not obliged to provide for inspection of vessels carrying cattle across the ocean. If such be the case it is all the more important that our cattlemen in the west join hands with their brethren in the east in securing such accommodation from steamship companies as will insure the landing of Canadian cattle at British ports in good condition. But there is another point not touched on at the Toronto meeting which is of paramount importance to our western stock men, viz: the accommodation provided, or that should be provided, for cattle by the C. P. R. over their long line of railway from Calgary to Montreal. Unless cattle are well cared for and have a sufficient number of feeding places between the first of shipment and the ocean port where they take the ship, they are liable to reach the place of embarkation in a reduced and weakened condition. The success which attended the shipments made from here last fall was indeed wonderful when the whole distance by rail, and the distance between feeding and resting points is considered. We warn all concerned that it will not be safe to depend on such long runs when the traffic assumes the large proportion which it soon will. We speak from experience in the long, long ago on the route from Texas to New York, when the ranches of the Northwestern States and Canada were stocked with the American bison and the native red men were the cowboys.

BUTTERWORTH BILL.

We give below the full text of the Hon. Mr. Butterworth's bill on trade relations with Canada. Introduced in Congress on the 6th of February, 1899.

A bill to extend the trade and commerce of the United States and to provide for full reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

Whereas, certain controversies have arisen and are still pending between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Dominion of Canada respecting commercial intercourse; and

Whereas, by reason of the contiguity of the two countries and the similarity of the interests and occupations of the people thereof, it is desired by the United States to remove all existing controversies, and to promote and encourage business and commercial intercourse between the people of both countries, and to promote harmony between the Governments, and to enable the citizens of each to trade with the citizens of the other without unnecessary restrictions;

Therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

1. That whenever and as soon as the Government of the Dominion of Canada shall permit all articles of trade and commerce, of whatever name or nature, whether the product of the soil or of the waters of the United States, or manufactured articles, live stock of all kinds and its products, and all minerals the produce of the mines of the United States, to enter the ports of the Dominion of Canada free of duty, then all articles manufactured in Canada, and all products of the soil and waters, and all minerals, the produce of the mines of Canada, and all other articles of every name and description whatsoever produced in the said Dominion of Canada, shall be permitted to enter the ports of the United States free of duty; provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any product or article upon which an internal revenue tax is imposed by the laws of the United States.

2. That when it shall be certified to the President of the United States by the Government of the said Dominion of Canada that by the authority of its Parliament it has authorized the admission into the ports of said Dominion of all articles of trade and commerce, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States free of duty, the President shall make proclamation thereof, and shall likewise proclaim that all articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the said Dominion of Canada shall be admitted into all the ports of the United States free of duty so long as the said Dominion of Canada shall admit the products of the United States, as here provided, into the ports of the Dominion free of duty.

3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approval of the President of the United States, and in conjunction with the proper officials of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, to make rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, and to protect the said respective Governments against the importation of foreign goods or articles through either into the other without payment of duty; and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall furnish to the customs officers of the United States all such rules and regulations for the purpose of guiding them in the discharge of their duties in the premises.

4. Provided always that before making the proclamation or either of them authorized by this Act, the President shall be satisfied that all citizens and subjects of the United States may have and enjoy the right of commercial intercourse in all the ports, harbors and places in Canada with the citizens and subjects of the Dominion in as full and ample a manner in all respects as may be had or enjoyed by the latter in the ports, harbors and places of the United States with the citizens and subjects thereof.

NATURAL GAS.

In the Tribune we noticed an article reflecting (cently) on Councillor Orr as chairman of the special committee appointed to confer with the Gas Company who are asking the privilege of putting down pipes in Calgary, because Mr. Orr did not make public the propositions made by the Gas Company. We do not think that Mr. Orr had any reasons other than those stated by him at the meeting for not bringing in a report, viz: that the committee were using all the means in their power to obtain information outside of the Gas Company as to prices charged by companies where natural gas is used in the States. We do know that Mr. Orr has shown the schedule of rates proposed to some of our best and experienced townsmen who know something of natural gas in the States for the purpose of eliciting information. The old council were charged with undue haste in the proposed arrangement with the Gas and Water Works Company and now they are criticised by our confreres for making haste slowly and cautiously. We are informed that as soon as sufficient information can be got to institute a comparison with rates and conditions in towns where natural gas is used, a full report will be made and the people given ample time to discuss the whole matter before action is taken by the council.

IMMIGRATION.

Should the Ottawa Government comply with the very modest request made by the Town Council and the Board of Trade of Calgary in their petition to the Hon. John Carling, asking that a grant of not less than \$3,000 be made to aid in defraying the expenses of an agent to be sent to Britain in the interests of Alber-

ta, very great care should be taken in the selection of the person to be sent. We feel sure that much has been lost in money and results in the past through not having made thoroughly practical men to represent Canada's interests abroad. This has not been the fault of the Government so much as the consequence of the difficulty in getting the class of agents who are qualified for such a mission to leave their own business to look after public interests for the small pay usually given them. No time in the history of Canada has it been more important that the country's legitimate claims should be ably laid before the better class of intending emigrants in the Mother Land than now. No part of the Dominion has ever offered such a desirable field for settlers of that class as Alberta does at the present moment, and we doubt if there ever was in the history of Britain a time when so many of the class of people we want were looking longingly to lands beyond the sea for homes where high rents and landlords are unknown than at present. Therefore in order that the greatest amount of good should be brought about by this combination of circumstances let us have a practical farmer as well as an able exponent of the districts sent to represent us. In connection with the proposed mission the name of the Rev. Leo Gaetz has been freely mentioned. If the services of that gentleman can be secured we think the selection would be one of the best, if not the very best, that could be made in Alberta. In addition to his practical knowledge of this country obtained during four years' residence, he is an able writer, an eloquent and concise speaker, an untiring worker, could carry with him from the government, as well as from thousands of Canada's best business men, if necessary, the highest credentials, and is as well an ardent admirer of this his adopted home.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

It is doubtless a fact over which every Calgarian should rejoice that there was such unanimity manifested irrespective of party politics on the important questions then discussed. Indeed it would have been rather too much to expect that the common sense of the intelligent business men of Calgary would have permitted them to sanction the blind policy of obstruction and abuse of the government which has constituted the platform of the so-called reformers since they have had an existence in Canada, had they attempted to introduce it at this time when we are asking for legislation and the granting of other things in the interest of the Territories. We heartily congratulate those reformers who, having obtained their second sight in those days of reform party collapse, did for once at least in their lives assist in a movement set on foot to promote the advancement of this new country. But we do not think those Conservative gentlemen who are working so vigorously for the welfare of Calgary and the Territories at large will feel very much flattered with the idea that they had deserted any of their life-long Liberal-Conservative principles, or that they will feel disposed to swallow the sugar coated pill so glibly prepared for them by a flowery speaker, and double-coated by our west end contemporary, containing under the sugar coating the idea that these men had changed their minds on the question of special privileges obtained by the C. P. R. under their contract with the Canadian government for the construction and working of a line of railway from ocean to ocean through British territory, or in other words that they were prepared to fight the monopoly clauses with out the Government giving the railway anything in return for what they are asked to surrender. We and the Conservative party still believe that at the time the contract for building the railway was entered into the Government had only two courses to choose from, either that the road remain unbuilt for many years or that they give such guarantees as would warrant them in undertaking such a gigantic work. Circumstances are now changed. The road has been completed years in advance of the time stipulated. The country through which it passes, instead of being the barren and useless land so often described by Reform journals, is a most fertile one, in which all that thrives in old Canada will thrive, and where all the railway and other privileges enjoyed by the sister provinces would be productive of wonderful development, and one of the things which would be conducive of development would be the removal of those clauses called the monopoly clauses, and all that the Conservatives now ask on the monopoly clauses is that the Government endeavor to make some equitable arrangement with the railway for their surrender which they think would benefit both the railway and the country generally.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

This question, which for some time has been the stock in trade of the Reform and the professionally independent newspapers of Ontario, does not seem to have taken very deep root in the western world. Not that the people of the west are less capable of weighing this or any other important matter of political economy than their fellow countrymen in the east, nor because they take any less interest in questions of what will benefit or what will injure this country. One reason we think why more attention has not been given to the subject is because of the utterly undefined character and quantity of the measure, if it is worthy of so definite a name and the absence of any proposed method of raising a revenue should Commercial Union result in wiping out the customs line between Canada and the United States and the purchasing in that country of our imported goods. The old saying that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good" may be applicable to Commercial Union. But that it might blow us more harm than good we are strongly inclined to believe, and that it is a necessity, or that the future prosperity and development of our national life depends upon it we most stoutly deny, nor have we any sympathy with the crouching and mendicant manner in which some Canadian advocates of Commercial Union publish their views to the world. If we want to make any trade arrangement with Brother Jonathan it is the wrong way to go about it to tell him (what in this case is false) namely: that we cannot continue to subsist unless he pleases to grant us Commercial Union. Brother Jonathan is a wide-awake gentleman who won't trade a seal for a codfish nor make any other deal unless he knows he is getting the best of the bargain. To those who know what are the products of Canada for which she seeks a market abroad and are conversant with what the United States produces to sell abroad must be aware of the fact that there are but few and unimportant articles which Canada has to sell which the States have not also a surplus of, and are competing with Canadians for customs in the markets of the Old World. Then why should Canadians make middlemen of United States merchants as between the Canadian producer and the European consumer, giving them a part of the price obtained by the middlemen as a profit, when the Canadian might as well have sold his products to the consumer direct and received the whole price for himself. Let those who say we cannot live without Commercial Union study what may be called commercial geography and they will soon discover that Canada is geographically better situated for doing business with Great Britain and the continent than our American neighbors. No student of the avenues of trade is so ignorant as not to know that a very large amount of the products of the western states reach eastern markets through Canada via Canadian Southern railway. The Great Western railway branch of the Grand Trunk; the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific main lines, the Welland canal and St. Lawrence river. This being the case why should the produce even of Manitoba and the Northwest seek an outlet by the round about route via St. Paul and Chicago? There is no reason why it should. The best answer to those who would make St. Paul and Minneapolis our interpret of trade instead of Montreal or St. Johns is found in the fact that for years the people of St. Paul and Minneapolis have had their hearts set on obtaining an outlet to Atlantic ports via our magnificent St. Lawrence river and the very much shorter railway routes through Canada to the seaboard than via Chicago, which the commerce of those cities was hitherto compelled to follow. Therefore, while Canadians are willing to enter into any fair reciprocal trade arrangements with our neighbors, let them not get down on their knees to them nor undervalue the superior position which they hold, but quit themselves like self-reliant men, develop the unlimited resources of this Canada and do our selling and buying with those who consume what Canada has to sell and manufactures what she wants to buy. Middlemen and circuitous routes are not a necessity.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It would seem as if matters were looking very well in connection with the winding up of the Bank of London, and from the regular monthly reports furnished the government, it is quite likely that the shareholders will not be called upon for contributions, but on the contrary it is more than probable that they will receive a dividend on their stock. The liabilities have been reduced from \$84,224 in November to \$27,802, and the

total assets show an excess over liabilities amounting to \$231,169.

Alberta as viewed by the Montreal Herald: "The advantage of possessing the magnificent territory of Alberta with its mild winter and early spring should be made use of in the emigrating fields of Europe. The facilities for reaching the far west, and the greatly reduced expense and time, should make that portion of Canada one of the most inviting quarters of the American continent. The heat and droughts of the southern prairies, the blizzards of Dakota, the cyclones of the Mississippi valley are all drawbacks to the settler, and rob those districts of the attractions they might otherwise possess."

By cable we learn that the first party of emigrants in connection with the Manchester Young Men's Christian Association scheme left Liverpool last week for situations on farms in Canada. We learn from Scotland that the Government are being urged to extend the benefits of the proposed emigration scheme to crofters and fishermen of the Northwest coast, as well as to the crofters of the Western Isles. Lord Lethbride has been approached on the subject and promised to give the suggestion his best attention. Various Scotch schemes of emigration are being laid before the Scotch and Colonial Secretaries of State. During the past week reports have been received from many districts showing an increased desire on the part of the crofters to emigrate with the help of the Government.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(THE HERALD does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by its correspondents.)

A Market Place.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

Sir—I am glad to see that the town council is about to do something towards providing a market place in town where farmers can sell their produce direct to the consumers. It is about time some step was taken, as the farmers in this district are used shamefully by the feed merchants in Calgary, besides the incalculable mischief done to the town in general by their narrow, idiotic way of conducting business. Take my own case for example. From last year's crop all the cash I was able to collect amounted to 15 per cent, the other 85 per cent. I had to take out in trade. How do these feed merchants expect farmers to pay their hardware, dry goods and other bills if they cannot get paid in cash for what they have to sell? I do not wonder that money is scarce in town, and I feel assured that this is one of the most prolific causes of the scarcity of the needed, as these same men send hundreds of dollars east every week instead of paying it to farmers who would spend it again in town. The consequence of this kind and fatuous policy is that scores of good farmers, many of them men with families, forming some of the best settlers in the country are offering their farms for sale preparatory to seeking "fresh fields and pastures new." What is the use of the Tribune ranting and raving about the small quantity of produce raised in this district, when what is grown cannot be sold at all, as well as several of my neighbors have to sell, but cannot put it into money; everything is trade, trade, trade. I do not suppose that a market would pay at first, but the town had better be a few dollars out at the commencement as ultimately the town would be well recompensed for the initial outlay. Yours, etc., A FARMER.

Vice at Donald.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

Sir—I have noticed in the Winnipeg Free Press and also in the Calgary Tribune articles from time to time under the above heading, and one in particular which appeared in the issue of the Calgary Tribune on the 14th December, setting forth a petition for the suppression of a notorious resort presented to Judge Walkem by Rev. Mr. Cameron, condemned in wholesale terms the character of Donald. I have been waiting patiently for someone better qualified than I am to take up the matter and reply to what I consider a scandalous libel. I have been nearly four years a resident of Donald, and must say that we have an eminent staff of government officers and our very much esteemed S. M., A. W. Vowell, Esq., cannot be surpassed for justice and impartiality. On that very account, however, he is censured by those who would, if they had the authority, be as autocratic as the "Czar of all the Russias." The citizens of Donald proper, are not to be influenced or flattered into acting contrary to the dictates of their own reason or common justice, as the position referred to clearly sets forth. It speaks for itself truly, as the correspondent remarks. It was signed by two clergymen, one being a stranger in the place, and then follow the Superintendent of the C. P. R., and as a matter of course all his staff, even to the messenger. I am personally acquainted with all the respectable citizens of Donald and cannot find the name of a householder, property owner, dry goods or other merchant voter or permanent resident attached to it. Mr. J. K. Ritchie has borne as good a character as the average saloon-keeper, and conducted his house, as far as I have been able to ascertain, in a decent and orderly manner since I first knew him until a Mary E. Walters, from Liverpool—who says she won the affections of a clergyman's son on her voyage across the pond, and married him in New York on their arrival—accused him of an infamous crime. God forbid that I should by any

words of mine forward the cause of vice or impede the progress of virtue, but knowing so much of Donald as I do, and comparing it at present with what it was two years ago, I think we have much cause for congratulation. We have now five churches and a school in working order. We have some first class hotels and several respectable wholesale and general stores, and whatever others may think I assert Ritchie's music hall was also an improvement to the town. I remember two years ago, when the seasons work was completed on the C. P. R., and the men were leaving for the east, they had no where to go to spend their evenings whilst waiting for their settlement, passes, etc., except to the saloons, and the result was that very many were intoxicated and lost their hard earned money before they left the town. This season, however, they went to Ritchie's music hall, where they heard some good songs, (almost all of which I have listened to many a time in a drawing room) and they generally went to bed sober. I do not wish to take the part of J. K. Ritchie, who is a comparative stranger to me, but I think he has been treated very unfairly by prejudicing public opinion against him whilst his trial is pending. Judge Walkem, who presided at the preliminary trial, saw fit in his wisdom, from the evidence produced, to admit Ritchie to bail and that in itself shows that things are not so black as they are painted. I am induced to believe that the very best and most upright men may be mistaken sometimes, "humanum est errare," and through an excess of zeal be led to exaggerate. All I have to say is "Cavendum appellati ad Caesarum ibis." If Ritchie is found guilty when tried by the proper authorities, let him be severely punished. In the meantime would it not be well to consider the exhortation of the Apostle Paul to Titus, "Put them in mind to be subject to Principalities and Powers, to obey Magistrates, to be ready to every good work, to speak evil of no man, to be no brawlers, but gentle, showing all meekness unto all men."

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the exclusive right to ferry over the Red Deer River at the crossing of the Calgary and Edmonton Trail and over the Bow River by Wm. Anderson's crossing, will be sold by Public Auction on the undersigned at Calgary, on Thursday the 22nd day of March, 1898, at 2 o'clock p.m. The time, limits, rates and terms of the License and security required are as follows:—
1. TIME—Two years from the first day of January, 1898.
2. LIMITS—Three miles up and three miles down the stream from the point of crossing.
3. RATES—For every double vehicle, loaded or not, including two horses or other draught animals and driver, 50c.
For every vehicle, loaded or unloaded, drawn by a single horse or other animal, with driver, 25c.
For every horse or other animal with rider, 25c.
For every horse, mule, ox or cow, without vehicle or rider, 5c.
For every passenger other than the driver of any single or double vehicle or the rider of any animal 5c.
For every animal more than two attached to any vehicle, 10c.
For every pig, sheep, goat, calf or dog, 10c.
For all articles or goods not in a vehicle, over 100 pounds, per 100 pounds, 2c.
For every foot passenger, 10c.
But double these rates may be exacted in every case in which the ferry is used after nine o'clock in the evening or before six o'clock in the morning.
4. TERMS—Subject to the conditions and liabilities of the Ordinances respecting Ferries, the Licensee shall, on or before the day of 1898, provide at the crossing place a cable or swing ferry; the scow or vessel being not less than thirty feet in length by twelve feet in breadth, of sufficient strength to carry safely over the said river in ordinary weather at least one double wagon, loaded to the extent of three thousand pounds, with two horses or other draught animals attached, and fitted in every other respect to the satisfaction of such person as may be appointed to inspect the same.
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HORRIBLE
Depression in trade becomes inevitable
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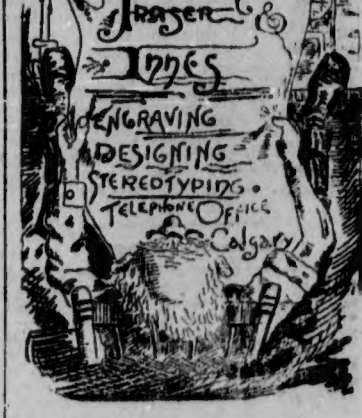
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IN THE NORTHWEST.

Rival Reports.
 Dan McGary, of the *Houston Age*, recently paid a complimentary visit to the city of Galveston, which is the great commercial rival of Houston. McGary, owing to his many good qualities of heart and stomach, was invited to the Galveston Elite Club, where the prominent Galvestonians assembled to do him homage. McGary was asked what impression Galveston made upon him. He replied that it was a very nice, quiet little town, but that the people did not possess the intelligence that was noticeable in Houston. "present company of course excepted." He kept on making odious remarks about Galveston and the natives, always, however, courteously excepting present company.
 Among the Galvestonians present was Tom Dealy, of the *Galveston News*. McGary asked Dealy if he had ever been to Houston. Dealy replied that he had been there.
 "How did you like the people?"
 "Very much, indeed," replied Dealy, "they are the handsomest and the most intelligent people I ever saw, present company excepted."
 Ten minutes afterward McGary had sent a telegram to his managing editor to strike the *Galveston News* from the exchange list of the *Houston Age*.

Obedient Orders.
 A nobleman who loved society was in the habit of frequently inviting a few friends to dinner. He was not rich, however, and only kept one servant. One day, as he sat at the table with a guest, a new servant entered with a covered dish.
 "What have you got there, John?" asked the nobleman.
 "A roasted fowl, my lord."
 The nobleman said nothing till after the departure of his friend, when he called his servant before him.
 "John," said he, "you would have done the house more honor if you had said 'roasted fowls.' Remember that hereafter."
 "My lord."
 A fortnight afterward the nobleman invited several more friends to dinner. The servant entering with an assistant, each carrying a dish, the master called him.
 "What have you got there, John?"
 The man had not forgotten the correction he had undergone, and replied,—"Roasted fowls on and calves."
 The company burst into a fit of laughter, and the host joined them.

Signaling a Street Car.
 "It's fun watching the way folks signal to us," said the driver. "I can see 'em every time. First, there's the kitchen maid, the real potwaller. She stands in the middle of the street and waves her arms both ways as if she was shootin' the cows out of the parlor. Then comes the up-stairs girl, the gentlest kind. She turns coyly to one side and waves her hand as though somebody was pullin' the string. As for the maids, she stands on the curb and points but impressively lifts one finger. The old chap with spectacles and a black suit shakes his gold-headed cane at you and says 'stop that car, you rascal!' with the single stop knocking the head of his cane long enough to lift it up lamely with an air that means 'hold up, I can't though he hasn't enough lungs or energy to say it. Last of all is the business man who never once lifts his head or looks at you, but just stands there beside the track thinning up some new scheme, and when the car comes along he grabs at it and saves it. Yes, there's plenty of fun in this business if you only know how to get a hold of it."—*New York Tribune*.

The Gardens of Egypt.
 At the beginning of March the gardens of Egypt are really wonderful; the orange and lemon trees spread their most pungent odors; the rose trees are covered with innumerable flowers; the palms, with their green and white crowns, swing there in the wind; the clematis there border the streamlets; on the lawn anemones, annuals and perpetual flowering plants, chrysanthemums, violets, zinnias, periwinkles, snapdragons, nigella, pansies, and petunias flood their innumerable colors with the green of the trees, bushes, and shrubs. Groups of bamboos lift here and there their long green or golden stems, fringed with silken plumes of feathery little trailing leaves. One comprehends, gazing these stems, which assume in a few months enormous proportions, the cruelly ingenious punishment of the Chinese in binding a criminal to a young bamboo. The plant grows, and the wretch is quartered in a few weeks. No wood is lighter or more useful than that of the bamboo. One does not understand why the Egyptians neglect to plant it along the canals and on every cultivated land, where it grows so well. But what gives, at least during winter and spring, the most smiling aspect to the Egyptian gardens are the great sheets of rose bougainvillees that cling to the walls, the trees and groups of foliage, and which display everywhere the varied and exquisite tint of their flowers. The bougainvillee is certainly the finest climbing plant. During five months it flowers under the winter sun takes shades of extreme delicacy—one may say a light rose trait, the intensity of which every play of light varies. The aloes, the agave, attach themselves on rocky slopes on the banks of the water courses the blue lilies, and the papyrus still revive antique reminiscences. Grass cannot be raised in Egypt. The layer of soil is so thin that the sun dries it up immediately, and unless the grass is constantly submerged it turns yellow and withers at once. It is not the heat alone that produces this result, for there is very much blue grass in the tropics; but the heat, accompanied by the shallowness of the soil, renders the culture of grass impossible in Egypt. It is with difficulty that a few isolated blades of grass sprout during winter along the Nile and the canals; they disappear as soon as the spring begins, so that everywhere in the country where artificial cultivation finishes the dry and bare desolates. In the place of grass a pretty little verbenaceae is used, and this is encountered everywhere, the same as grass is encountered in America.—*Brooklyn Magazine*.

—Always certain to be behindhand.—*The*

Calgary Lumber Co'y.

(LIMITED)

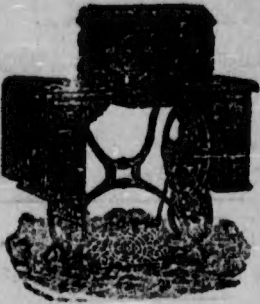
Manufacturers of and dealers in every description of
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER
 Heavy Dimension a specialty. Newels, Mouldings, Base, etc.
WHITE :: PINE :: AND :: CEDAR
 For finishing purposes. Cedar shingles, lath, sash and doors.

Dry - Fire Wood.

OFFICE & YARD: Atlantic Ave., West.

S. A. RAMSAY,

DEALER IN



Pianos, Organs,
 Sewing Machines.

Full assortment of Sewing Machines always in stock
 Full line of oil, needles, always on hand.

Repairing promptly done.

S. A. RAMSAY

Frontier-Stable

J. P. FORD

Proprietor.

These stables, the most commodious in Calgary, have lately been fitted up with all the best appliances for supplying the foremost Livery and Feed accommodation to the public.

Single and Double Riggs always on Hand
 Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding horses always ready for hire
 Horses bought, sold and exchanged. Board by day, week or Month. Reliable Drivers Supplied.

EVERY SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. P. Ford.

HULL, TROUNCE & COMPANY

Dealers in all Kinds of Meat

BEEF,
 MUTTON
 PORK,
 VEAL.



GAME
 and
 FISH
 in
 SEASON.

Wholesale Orders Promptly Attended to.
 Special terms made with Hotels and Boarding Houses.
 Close cuts on Car Lots

STOCK TAKING

FOR

ONE MONTH.

Treat Sacrifices

—In All Lines—

H. COLLINS.

Est.

COMING

TO THE
 POINT

999

TO REDUCE STOCK

PRICES

Must be Cut

WE HAVE DONE IT.

We will offer special inducements in our tailoring department this month in order to make a clean sweep before our Spring Goods arrive.

Overcoats at Cost.
Rankin & Allan,

THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

THE

Fact is undisputed, and it is a

DEAD

certainty that we have not

RAISED

our prices on hardware, coal oil, lamps or stoves

TO

make a certain profit. To sell everything cheap for cash has always been the aim of our

LIFE.

Remember,

Hardware,

Coal oil,

Stoves, Etc., Etc.,

Can only be had cheap for cash at

GRANT'S

WOMAN AND HOME.

KEEPING THE CHILDREN BUSY AND HAPPY AT SMALL EXPENSE.

What Concerning Etiquette—Courtesy at Home—Fashion's Martyrdom—Ingrawling Nails—The Quiet Style—The Humped Child—All sorts of Useful Hints.

The outdoor life of summer furnishes abundant amusement for little ones. It is the long, rainy days and cold storms of winter which drive them indoors, and crowds them about the mother's knee, to sorely try her wit and patience. An unlimited purse in a liberal hand can fill the youngsters' drawer to overflowing with an endless variety of ingenious toys. Even then there is a satiety, and fewer and simpler playthings have greater interest. Only the children themselves can tell us why the weather-beaten, much abused rag doll of the household is more beloved than angelic, bisque-faced Florida; or why the rough, irregular blocks from the factory are more highly prized than the brightly painted cubes of the toy shop.

Let us tell you of one mother who, like many of us, possessed only limited time and a limited purse. Last winter, shut in by banks of white drifts and cold, biting winds, who was often called upon to propose some new pastime for her little girls of 3 and 4 years of age. After their small collection of nondescript toys were tired of, and block houses lost their charm, Mrs. Goodhue hit upon the expedient of paper cutting for an especial afternoon treat. Her mental vision of bright eyes put out by sharply pointed shears suggested the purchase of round-bladed scissors, and of course there must be two pairs. At first thought this seemed extravagant, if not foolish, but the reflection that their cost would probably be spent upon more fragile and less pleasing toys, and the certainty of long hours of pleasurable quiet for both mother and children, won the day.

When not in use, the scissors were kept in Mrs. Goodhue's button box on the clock shelf. A certain corner of the bay window was given over to the litter, and only in that spot were papers allowed to be cut. At the same time sheets were furnished and the children taught to cut nothing without permission. Patience and unrelaxed firmness were necessary to prevent the indiscriminate slashing of fancy work and articles of dress. Fashion plates, illustrated catalogues and picture cards, were laid aside for the afternoon entertainments. It was amusing to notice how quickly the baby learned to handle the blades, and actually cut out a picture instead of tearing it, as had been her first method. We might suggest that for older children cheap colored paper be provided and the colors taught.

Frequently Mrs. Goodhue took time to fashion dolls and dolls' furniture, cutting an outfit for each child, and two miniature homes were set up, with tables, chairs and beds, on the window sills. Made of pasteboard, these easily stood erect, and if put by at night answered for another dull day's diversion. If, before the children became too tired, each tiny scrap of cuttings was picked up by chubby fingers into pasteboard box or basket it was a triumphant, happy mother, as well as babies, who greeted the father at the close of the gloomy winter's day.

Many times during that winter was the button box raided for the largest and prettiest buttons to string. With a coarse needle and a button tied at the end of a double thread, Eloise and Leslie made long "charm strings" or short ones, which they talked their mother to tie about their baby wrists. From this they came to sewing buttons on their doll dresses by joining the edge of them to one of the four eyelet holes. Later they learned the right way. Their mother might have told you that for weeks afterward buttons were swept out of hidden corners, and that her supply ran so low that she was obliged to forbid the box entirely, and to purchase whole cards of cheap buttons just for the girls to string and to keep in a box of their own. However, the expense was little and the amusement unending.

A little school girl stopped in one day to warn herself. The pleasure of the children over her slate and pencil suggested another purchase, and five-cent slates and pencils were ready for the mother's next busy day and the babies' cross one. By far the greatest pleasure was the scrubbing of the slates with a small, wet rag. Neglect to put away the slates at night resulted in their being trod on, and when the broken fragments were carried out, the mother resorted to lead pencils and paper. As these were her first children, Mrs. Goodhue may be pardoned her surprise at the unexpected result. The white walls of the new home proved too tempting, and an unsightly scrawl appeared near the sewing machine, and another near the bedroom door. From that time the pencils were never accessible unless the mother was in the room; and even then she was obliged to keep a strict watch to prevent the disfigurement of wood work, books and forbidden papers. Older girls might be taught to draw; or scrap books and paste on the dining room table would delight and occupy an otherwise troublesome child. If the mother's work can go on with few interruptions, is it not well worth the time taken to clear up?

It passes our comprehension how some women can expect their progeny to be reasonably good tempered, and yet provide nothing whatever to insure a healthy cheerfulness. They will lay aside for themselves a bolt of muslin for a rainy day's occupation, and regard the smallest amount spent in children's toys a needless expense. A school-teacher boarding in a well-to-do family told us of such a parent the other day. The little girl had dolls to be sure, but that was all; and these had been purchased during some surprising streak of generosity on the part of the close-pursed father. Old and battered, and minus a wardrobe, piece of an old shawl were considered fine enough, when the dolls were clothed at all. Anything was good enough for the children to play with, except the parlor came sent chairs, into which it was regarded a sacrifice to allow a child to scramble, much more to play horse with. Before the teacher's term was taught the dolls were dressed in neat calico gowns, made from remnants left from the quilting. And to the children's delight not one garment of the two whole outfits furnished was sewed on, but made to take on and off, to button and unbutton. It is safe to say that the little Stark girl had never been so nearly wild with joy when some odds and ends of gay ribbons and laces were added for a doll's further adornment. *CLAY BROWN.*

a dish of soap suds initiated them into the wondrous beauty of the soap bubble, to the great dismay of the servant over the prospect of an increase in washings. Ten-cent oil cloth aprons saved the shop, appeased the kitchen goddess, and did good service long after the pipes had lost their steam.

Bring in the bag of clothespins some day when the children feel fretful, and build pig-pens for them. If they take a great fancy to the pins, buy a few dozen to add to their playthings. One mother, anxious to finish some stitching, quieted the clamorous little people with some clothespin dolls, which she dressed in a few moments from scraps of gingham picked up from the floor at her side. Suppose you buy small tack hammers and papers of tacks to drive into blocks or shingles. Empty baking powder cans with lids, empty bottles without the corks (which are said to be poisonous), large glass marbles to roll from one to the other across the carpet, small brooms to help mother with the sweeping, can all be included in the list of inexpensive toys.

To a mother, horrified at sight of the dingiest stew pan in the cupboard, brought by her young hopeful into the parlor, where sat a distinguished caller, was suggested the idea of buying cheap, new tinware just for the children's play house. Bright new tin pails filled with the smallest potatoes or apples from the cellar bin are sure to please. Could the baby hurt himself with an egg beater to whirl about? A ten-cent one would answer. Mrs. Gilmore allows her little folks to play with the large dripping pans. With a worsted horseline tied to one handle, the beloved dollies are given a fine sleigh ride. Whenever a neighbor of ours bakes a batch of ginger cookies, her boy and girl hunt up their wooden rolling pins. Each is provided with a flat board and a wad of the dough, which is frequently dropped on the floor and stepped on before it is placed in tiny scalloped pans into the oven. This indulgence is granted only on days just before the scrubbing is done.

From the kindergarten dealers you can obtain a box of pasteboard money for a quarter. These, with eight-cent pocketbooks and a "store" stocked on chairs, will count on a whole afternoon's entertainment. Teach the oldest children to "make change." Rig up a tent with a blanket over the dining room chairs, or lend them cast off clothing in which to "dress up." But we go on enumerating at the risk of the reader's fatigue.—*Elizabeth F. Purdy in Good Housekeeping.*

BRILLIANTS.

To each his sufferings; all are men
Condemned alike to groan;
The tender for another's pain,
The unfeeling for his own. —Gray.

The settled mind is free from fortune's power,
They need not fear who look not up aloft;
But they that climb are careful every hour,
For, when they fall, they light not very soft. —Thomas Churchyard.

He who has a thousand friends has not a friend to
serve,
And he who has one enemy shall meet him every-
where. —All Ben Abu Taleh.

The foolish, ugly, dull, impertinent,
Are with their persons and their parts content.
Nor is that all; so odd a thing is man,
He most would be what least he should or can. —Congreve.

Towels, brushes and combs should be ap-
portioned upon the army plan. Each mem-
ber of the family should be provided with a
separate outfit.

When laid away for any length of time,
linen should be washed, rough dried without
bleaching, and laid in loose folds without much
weight on it.

Fried Indian meal pudding—so called—is
as toothsome a breakfast dish, for the rising
generation, as one can travel many miles to
secure.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Alber-
ta & Athabasca Railway Company
will apply to the Dominion Parliament at
its next session for an amendment of its
charter, giving power to extend, construct,
equip, and operate its line of railway from
its southern terminal point on Bow River
or the Canadian Pacific Railway, southerly
to the International boundary; and also
from its northern terminus on the Atha-
basca river, northwesterly to the boundary
of Alaska, and to increase the capital
stock thereof, and for other purposes.
Calgary, December 15th, 1897.

LOUGHEED & MCCARTHY,
Solicitors of said company.

'Xmas Specialties

KINNISTENS

NINE MEAT
APPLE BUTTER
CANDIES
CELERY
APPLES
PEARS
GRAPES
RAISINS
NUTS
CANDIES

For - the - Million.
Choice
Groceries

The DAILY Herald AND WEEKLY

Is the best advertising medium

in the Northwest Territories.

Job Work of any description

turned out in first-class

- - - style. - - -

ROGERS

Wholesale and Retail

Hardware.

CALGARY, BANFF, GOLDEN, B. C.

A. Ferland & Co

General Wholesale and Retail Merchants

Special inducements to large buyers. Full lines of fresh Groceries always on hand. A well assorted stock of

Clothing, Hats and caps, etc., Crockery and Glassware.
BOOTS AND SHOES

In Boots and Shoes we carry the largest stock and finest lines in the Territories. Full lines of moccasins and overshoes.

A. FERLAND & CO'Y.

Calgary, Alberta.

The Calgary Herald.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Marsh & Geddes have been appointed agents for THE HERALD and are authorized to make contracts for advertising and to collect all accounts due THE HERALD.

ALEX. LUCAS, Mgr.

Weather Report

Calgary, Feb. 15.
Maximum temperature.....45 above
Minimum temperature..... zero

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

King Paro.

And then the teacher asked her class if any one could tell who Pharaoh was. "Of course," she said, "You know that very well."
But, strange to say, no hand arose. And silence, with a bow.
Had struck the class, and not a one The answer seemed to know.

At last the new boy's hand went up— "Well, who was Pharaoh, lad?" The teacher smiled—the new boy said: "Twas him that bustled dad."

Reading Room.

The project of a reading room in connection with the public school will be noticed tomorrow.

Salvation Army.

Eleven soldiers were sworn into the ranks of the Salvation Army last night, making twenty-three in all. Capt. Young went west this morning.

Agricultural Society.

The Calgary Agricultural Society held a meeting at the office of their Secretary, Mr. Fitzgerald, on Friday. A canvass is being made to raise sufficient money to secure incorporation.

Committed for Trial.

The Indians who perpetrated the outrage at the Mission night before last were given a hearing at the barracks this morning and committed for trial April 10.

A Visitor.

Mr. P. M. Barker, Inspector of Registry offices, is in town and will be a couple of months in this section. Mr. Barker says he is glad to get back to civilization, having been some four months away from the line of railway.

Insurance Rates.

Mr. C. H. Girdlestone, one of the insurance underwriters, from Winnipeg, is in town. We hope that some understanding may be arrived at between him and the citizens on insurance rates. Calgary feels that the rates are too high, considering the protection we have against fire.

Alberta Beef.

Hull, Tronice & Co. are now killing and storing the best recently purchased from the Windsor Ranch and Ings Bros. What was brought in today would compare with any stuff fed beef and shows that so far the winter has been most favorable for stock.

Silver City.

Yesterday's eastbound freight had three cars of logs which were the remains of what once composed the thriving town of Silver City. Mr. P. R. Richards, of Gleichen, was in charge and is taking two of the buildings to Gleichen and one to Medicine Hat.

Firemen's Ball.

The ball given by the Fire Brigade last night in the Fire Hall proved a success throughout. The crowd was not unusually large but the pleasures of the evening were none the less marred and everything off center as a marriage bell until the twinkling stars bade the guests good night.

An Accommodation.

A stranger was accommodated with lodgings in the city dormitory last night. His name is yet unknown to the police. He will be called to give an account to His Worship, the Mayor, this afternoon for attempting to carry a large leg through a window and for making such a commotion that the electric lights were noticed to flicker several times.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

In the bitterest winter weather,
When the homes of the poor are cold,
They put their heads together
To add to their pile of gold.
And the price of coal goes higher
That before was much too high—
Well, they will not lack for fire
In the land of the by-and-by.

We publish the above from the Boston Courier because it is good poetry, not that it has any local applicability.

Died.

Mr. John Haskett died yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. C. N. Davidson, Calgary. Mr. Haskett was 56 years of age and was the father of Mrs. Davidson. He came here from Brandon about two months ago where, we understand, he had been engaged in the grain business. He has been in poor health since before he left Brandon. His daughter, Mrs. Davidson, is now at the coast. Mrs. Haskett survives her husband and has been with him during his two months illness in Calgary. Funeral tomorrow at 2 p. m.

Moyal Hotel.

J. H. Thain, Vancouver; W. B. Dalton, Winnipeg; Frank Parrott, Medicine Hat; J. F. Smith, Moosejaw; H. D. Critchley, New Westminster; W. S. Olson, City.
C. H. Girdlestone, E. J. McKay, Winnipeg; Magnus Berg, Blackfoot Crossing; A. J. Patton, Mill Service, Moose Jaw; J. Winn, Montreal; W. W. Stewart, Morley; J. O. McLeod, New Westminster.
H. A. Gray, Elbow River; C. J. S. Lloyd, City; P. F. Drummond, New Westminster; L. E. Fulmer, Banff; S. McDonald, Kirk-

field, Ont.; G. Kelsey, High River; M. Phelps, Donald.
E. A. Hayes, Sheep Creek; G. Hughes, Calgary; J. H. McTavish, Winnipeg; P. M. Barker, Regina; Horace Wilson, Winnipeg; W. D. Creighton, Red Portage; Dan Hendon, Manistique, Mich.; T. H. Richard, Isle of Man; D. R. McLean, Vancouver; J. Fisher, City; Miss Hastings, Banff.

A Mistake.

We notice by the Royal Hotel register the arrival of Charles Parlow from Utah. Mr. Parlow has not been in Utah, and we do not think he is likely to go there soon. Our opinion is that if Charles desires to enter the ranks of happy benedicts he can make a more satisfactory selection in Calgary than in the polluted air of Utah.

The Wrong Man.

We were led into an error yesterday in stating that Mr. Girdlestone, the Underwriter of Winnipeg, was in town. A gentleman of the same name did arrive from Winnipeg by a recent train, but instead of being the man who is exacting very high rates of insurance from Calgary, is an innocent traveler offering very cheap goods to our merchants.

Agricultural Society.

We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Reilly and Carney were successful in their canvass. It is necessary under the amended ordinance to have fifty enrolled paying members before incorporation can take place. Over seventy members have paid their fees of \$1 required by law, and it is to be hoped this number will be largely increased. The first regular annual meeting will take place in about two weeks when we will give more particulars about this important organization.

Reading Room and Library.

Mr. J. Boag, head teacher of the public school, informs us that a project for starting a reading room and library in connection with the common school, for the benefit of the pupils has been started and that a number of magazines and books have already been collected. This is certainly an undertaking which commends itself to the practical sympathy of all who take any interest in the future of men and women of the land, and should be assisted by donations of money or books by those who can do so. We wish Mr. Boag and the advanced pupils which are taking part in the matter every success.

A Western Magazine.

The January number of the West Shore, though somewhat delayed in publication by reason of its change of form and increase of size, has reached us, accompanied by an elegant oleograph in nine colors. This is a splendid marine view, showing a large ocean steamer crossing out to sea from the mouth of the Columbia river. The engraving is richly colored and full of life. It is printed on heavy plate paper and is worthy a good frame. The magazine itself is a fine one, having numerous illustrations tinted in the pages amid the reading matter. As usual, it is full of information about the great Northwest. Published by L. Samuel, Portland, Oregon, at 2.50 per year. The January number and oleograph sent post free to any address for 50 cents.

Boarding Houses.

Of all the persons and things taxed by the council for revenue we think a tax on private boarding houses is the most objectionable. Some at least of these boarding houses are kept by worthy women, who, through adverse events, have been reduced in circumstances and are trying to earn an honest and respectable living by keeping a few boarders. Taxing food at any time should be avoided when practicable, if by taxing it living is made dearer. Probably a line should be drawn between a person keeping three or four boarders in a private house off the business streets, and a dining room in connection with large hotels. Saloons are a luxury and should be fairly taxed. Dogs, or most of them, are a nuisance and should be more heavily taxed, and the tax on boarding houses reduced if not abolished. Try your hand again, gentlemen of the council, and abolish the \$15 license or reduce it to \$10, payable half yearly, if you cannot wipe it out altogether.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

Presents Innumerable.

During her twenty years of married life Mrs. John Guest, of Wichita, Kan., has presented her husband with twenty-two children. She has twice given birth to twins and once to triplets.

Apprentices not Slaves.

An action is threatened against the proprietors of a millinery establishment in London, Eng., for chastising one of her apprentices.

Asylum Room Wanted.

Edward Bellamy has written a novel dealing with the year 2000 A. D. The millennium has set in well at that date and the world is peopled entirely by Bostonians, who live wholly on beans, speak nothing but Volapuk, and spend their time in discussing esoteric Buddhism.

Want Him Bounced.

The denizens of Prince Edward Island are grumbling at the manner in which they are treated regarding mail matters. They say they pay more taxes than any other part of the Dominion yet their mail facilities are fearfully and wonderfully neglected, and they demand blood or mail matter or the Postmaster-General be hanged.

Postal Increase.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General of the Dominion will be issued in a few days. It is understood that the net revenue for the fiscal year, ending the 30th June last, will reach \$2,695,225 against \$2,569,000, or an increase of \$126,225. The expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1887, was \$3,458,100, and for the previous year \$3,380,000, or an increase of \$78,000. This shows an excess of receipts of \$66,000 as compared with the previous year.

Calgary Father's.

ADJOURNED SESSION.—BOARD OF UNDER-

WRITERS AGAIN.—PAY ROLL.—FE-

TITIONS.—THE FIRE BRIGADE

—BY—LAW SEVENTY.

FOUR.—LIVELY

SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Town Council met in the Fire Hall last night at 8 o'clock. Mayor Shelton in the chair. Councilors all present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

A communication from the Board of Underwriters, Winnipeg, in reply to Mr. Douglas' letter re the fire department, substantially contained the same demands as were made in a former letter from the same body regarding the necessities of permanent firemen in the Fire Hall, etc. The communication was received and referred to Fire, Water and Light Committee.

A communication from the proprietor of the Exchange Restaurant asking a dispensation of license was received and filed.

A communication from A. E. Andrews, Winnipeg, re the account of the Fire Department, amounting to \$1,050, was filed, the mayor stating the draft was ordered honored.

Haggart & Ross, Winnipeg, wrote re the account of \$22.50 for seal. The mayor supposed the bill had been paid by Mr. Braden, who held a receipt for same from J. G. Woodland. Referred to Finance Committee.

A letter was read from Conn. Orr to the city clerk re the authority of the council on taking action in the matter of laying gas pipes or granting power to a local company to lay such pipes. The city clerk read his reply, in which he emphatically stated the council had no power to expend money for such purposes. The matter was referred to a special committee re natural gas.

A communication was received from the fire brigade asking the council to buy no more furniture for the assembly room, of the Fire Hall, and to use the room for no other purposes than those of the Council and Fire Brigade, and to grant a donation of \$200, payable in two installments for the benefit of the Fire Department. Referred to Fire, Water and Light Committee.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were read from the hotel, restaurant, boarding house and saloon keepers, asking a rebate of license. Mr. Reilly being called upon spoke well and favorably of the demands of the petitioners and said the depressing state of trade rendered it almost impossible to admit of the payment of such high license fees. After due consideration the council agreed to amend certain by-laws making the payment of licenses quarterly and half-yearly and the clerk was ordered to draft the proper amendments.

No reductions in license were entertained by the council, as they thought the town required every cent of the revenue demanded.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance committee recommended the payment of the following claims:

J. S. Ingram.....	\$ 65.00
R. L. Barker.....	50.00
Const. Barton.....	50.00
W. R. Reed.....	50.00
E. P. Davis.....	41.67
Herald.....	52.60
Fitzgerald & Ellis.....	5.00
A. Grant.....	3.50
W. W. Whitely.....	21.56
A. Gilmore.....	2.50
E. Maloney.....	3.50
A. McBride.....	2.00
Linton Bros.....	2.00
Tribune.....	32.60

In the matter of G. T. Duncan asking a rebate of taxes of \$8, the report was adopted.

After considerable discussion re the allowance of \$200 to the Fire Brigade the following resolution was adopted:

Moved by Coun. Orr, seconded by Mayor Shelton, that the report of the Fire, Water and Light committee, together with the letter from the Fire Brigade, be referred to the Fire, Water and Light committee, with the addition of the Mayor to the committee, to draft a memorial of agreement between the brigade and the council to be submitted at the next regular meeting of the council.

By-law 74 was given its first and second readings, when the council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, with Coun. Allan in the chair, establishing the salaries of assessor, \$200 per annum; collector \$200 per annum; chief of police, \$65 per month; constable, \$55 per month. The committee rose and reported, when the report was adopted by the council in session. The By-law was then given its final reading and passed.

The bill of W. T. Ramsay, \$124.35 was ordered paid.

The license for transient traders was fixed at \$100. Livery stable license \$40, fuel stables, \$20. Dog tax was given considerable attention and finally fixed at \$2 and \$4.

A motion was passed authorizing the city clerk to ask Mr. Van Horne for five tickets to Ottawa and return to be used by the delegates to be appointed by the city council and Board of Trade.

The council after doing some minor business, adjourned.

Ladies of social equality are introduced to each other, and so also are gentlemen. The latter, however, are always presented to ladies. The distinction is a delicate homage to womankind.

The best bathtubs have a natural wood floor, or are covered with oilcloth or something of that kind of material.

Treatment of Ingrowing Nails.

A very common and troublesome affection is that which is popularly termed "the ingrowth of the nail," and which most usually occurs by the side of the great toe. There is really no ailment in the nail, as its name would imply; the surrounding soft parts are first swelled and inflamed by constant pressure against the edge of the nail from the use of tight shoes. If this state is permitted to continue, an ulcer is formed in which the edge of the nail is imbedded. Pain is the consequence, sufficiently severe in some instances to prevent walking.

Treatment for this condition often demands the skill of a physician. The sufferer might attempt a cure by the simpler methods, and, if they fail, professional assistance should be sought. The first object is to remove the cause, then to lessen the irritation and reduce the swelling. After soaking in hot water the nail should be thinned by scraping, and, if very painful, a flaxseed poultice will bring relief. After the irritation has sufficiently subsided, soft cotton should be pressed between the flesh and the nail, and after that is done, it should be saturated with the tincture of iodine, and the application repeated several days, after which the tenderness will disappear. It may be necessary to lift the edge of the nail, and this can be done by pressing cotton between it and the toe. This treatment is usually effective, and is attended with as little pain as any which can be suggested.—Boston Journal of Health.

The Quiet Style the Best.

The quiet girl never wears high colors on the street. You do not see her flaunting in brilliant plaids when they happen to be the style. When high hats are "in," she does not pile hers so high that it sweeps the cobwebs from the sky. She does not wear an exaggerated bang when the bang is in vogue, nor the biggest bustle in town, nor the longest train to her tea gown, nor the greatest number of bangles when bangles reign. But because she does not chatter and giggle and make herself conspicuous in horse cars or at matinees, does not announce her convictions on all occasions and all subjects and profess her admiration at every turn, it must not be supposed that she has no ideas, convictions or enthusiasms; that she moves along like a star in the heavens, which obeys the laws of gravitation without selecting its course or objecting to its orbit. It is the quiet girl who makes the best match, who fills the niches which her more brilliant sisters leave vacant, who manages the servants, runs the sewing machine, remembers the birthdays, listens to the reminiscences of the old and often keeps the wolf from the door.—Easton Argus.

Hints Concerning Etiquette.

"For reasons which must be perfectly obvious," Aunt Ruth continues, "introductions to young women ought to be made with great caution. He who introduces a young man should first know his character and habits to be irreproachable; if there is missionary work to be done let it be by those having more judgment and experience than a girl of 18. If an undesirable acquaintance persists in calling, 'not at home' is the proper message to send him—she is not at home to him, and to call this form a falsehood, is prudish. It might be preferable to send word that she was engaged, which would be the same thing. Not to recognize him upon the street would be the cut direct and can be necessary only in extreme cases. To fail to return a call where there is no family affliction and no explanation offered, is sufficient to show to a lady that the acquaintance is to drop, and is not often misunderstood. On this subject an English writer has well said: 'This etiquette, which may appear trivial and over punctilious, is in reality a power which society places in the hands of ladies to govern and determine their acquaintance-ship and their intimacies, to regulate and decide whom they will admit into their friendship, and whom they will keep on the most distant footing. As such it is to be commended.' It is a disposition to have too long a visiting list, we cannot know every one intimately and must make our selection according to taste and natural affinity.

"However much custom differs in different places, it is usual to call only between the hours of 3 and 6. Formal calls need not last longer than fifteen minutes; the more social should not be extended until the caller becomes a bore. You remember Mrs. Brown whom we used to dread to see. Often making her appearance before lunch, and generally on those days when your mother was making a carpet or hanging some curtains or when there was only enough 'left over' to go round, she stayed till night. If she came after lunch and Mrs. Strong or Miss Granger appeared, Mrs. Brown was sure to monopolize the conversation and to outstay them. The genus bore is ubiquitous and there will be the usual lumber among your neighbors. Your way is not to let them get a foothold; keep your dignity till you have made your selection of friends and unbind only to them. Half the world of women overrun the other half heedlessly or out of want of that mental culture which would give them interest and occupation. Vacuity is the parent of heedlessness as well as vice."—Hester M. Pools in Good Housekeeping.

The Martyrdom of Fashion.

Mrs. Frances Willard, the able president of the Women's Christian Temperance union, who has devoted her whole life to leaguering the women against the traffic which has made martyrs of so many of them, has never herself been able to escape the martyrdom of women's fashions. In a recent publication she cries out against the miseries of high heels and tight corsets, and yet she evidently continues to wear them, for she says that she "has never known a single physically reasonable or comfortable day since that sweet May morning, in her 16th year, when she was first confronted with corsets, high heels, hairpins, long petticoats, and such like instruments of torture."

She declares that since then she has "ceased to be a denizen of God's beautiful outdoors, and has remained in her cage—the house—right through all the years because her high heels threw her out of poise, and the clinging folds of her long tailed gown bothered her." She says that "I say to myself so often, 'If I could only put on a hat, button a coat around me and step out freely, how delightful that would be.' But no; there are intricate preliminaries of changing slippers for boots and a wrapper for a walking gown before a woman can do so simple a thing as go for a constitutional."

Which shows that it is easier to reform the whole world than abandon one's own feminine vanities.—New York World.

LICENSE MEETING.

A Herald Reporter Gets the Views of the Participants.

As per published notice on Saturday last the saloon and hotel keepers met, last night and discussed the question of high license thoroughly. It appears the keepers of these houses would not object to paying license provided they were granted the privileges common to a license law, but as they are restricted to cigars alone they protest on paying a \$100 license while the general dealers of the city are allowed to handle the same class of goods with no penalty attachments looking toward the enhancement of the city treasury. They claim that a license should be imposed upon all persons handling cigars and tobacco on the maxim that what is good for the goose is likewise provender for the gander. They ask protection against imposters, and say that they are only allowed, by law, to handle cigars, and if for this privilege they are compelled to pay \$100 license they ask that a license be fixed upon all dealers in order that they may reap equal reward; that this would be but fair and just, and to this end a deputation will wait upon the city fathers at their next sitting, when the result will be given to the public.

INDIAN OUTRAGE.

An Indian Attempt on the Convent in Calgary.

Two Indians made an attempt to break into the Convent about half-past two o'clock this morning and greatly alarmed the occupants, who at once began to ring the convent bell. The alarm brought to their assistance Messrs. Harper and Riddell. The Indians ran around to the back of the building and were followed by Mr. Harper and Mr. Riddell, who captured and delivered them up to the police. They will get their trial tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Broken Anchors.

Where the junk shop's shadows sleep,
And the spiders brood and spin,
Broken anchors rusting lie
With the wreckage of the deep.
Silent here the street's loud din;
Silent here the roar of sea;
But uprise strange wraiths to me,
And imploring voices cry:

"Let us lie rust and mould!
Human junk shops everywhere
Fester'neath your outer sky.
In the crazy race for gold
Human ships are looked bare!
Deadlier wrecks, in sadder fate,
Break beneath the storms of hate!
While despairing voices cry!"

TREASURES.

Have hope! Though clouds environ round,
And gloominess hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow;
No sight but hath its morn!

Have faith! Where'er thy bark is driven,
The calm'st of storms, the tempest's mirth,
Know this: God rules the hosts of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have love! Not love alone for one,
But man, as man, thy brother call,
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul—
Hope, faith and love—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's surges fierce and cold,
Light when thou else wert blind.—Schiller.

SPECIAL LOCALS.

For Sale.

Two very fine new milch cows for sale. Apply to W. M. Parslow, McDonald's Livery Stable.

Brick Work.

For a good brick front call on Fraser, the general mason. For veneered brick work call on Fraser. 114-11.

Tailoring.

You ought to see Rankin & Allan's samples of tweeds and pantings for spring summer wear. The goods will be here soon. Call and make your selections while the lines are unbroken. 1611

Dentistry.

W. Wilson, Dentist, Modern Dentistry in all its branches. Satisfaction guaranteed and charges moderate. Office—McTavish St., nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, Calgary. Telephone No. 37. F411

Photographs.

ROSS, photographer, Stephen Avenue has a choice lot of fancy frames, mats, etc., balance of Xmas stock, which he will sell at bottom figures to clear them out. Frames from 50c. up. All kinds of photos made from carte de visite to life size, the best in the Northwest. Call and see the fine lot of photos, large and small, on exhibition. Show room opposite Rogers' hardware store. 1911

Tenders for a License to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of British Columbia.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, and marked "Tender for a Timber Berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 15th day of March next, for Timber Berth No. 30, containing an area of two and one-half square miles more or less, situated on Beaver River, a tributary of the Columbia River, in the Province of British Columbia. Sketches showing approximately the position of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at the Department or at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg, Calgary, or at New Westminster, British Columbia.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque payable to the order of the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior for the amount of the license which the applicant is prepared to pay, in addition to the deposit prescribed by the regulations of this Department.

S. M. ALLIANCE,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, March 1, 1905.